FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, DECEMBER 18, 1851. LOUIS NAPOLEON, impatient with the slow development of events, has discounted his share of the proceeds of 1852, and is now in possession of at least the first instalment of them; whether or no he has paid too large a premium for this anticipatory transaction remains yet to be seen. At present, Paris, and France generally, is quiet. This quietness, however temporary it may prove, has been obtained at the expense of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred lives, perhaps many more, for the truth will never be ascertained. In Paris all expression of public opinion is stopped, and probably we in London know more about the true state of affairs in France than is known in the French metropolis The correspondents of our London journals tell us so. Not a word against Louis Napoleon can be ut-tered in Paris, and to electioneer against him would ensure your immediate committal to prison. All the prisons in France are said to be glutted; the moment a man is suspected he is seized. The very

air is thick with oppression. Spies are every where.

A person to be safe must suspect even his friends.

The election will be the next scene in the French political drama; it can have but one result-the return of Louis Napoleon by a very large majority. Independent of the military arrangements which have been made in many of the large towns to prevent the exhibition of any hostile feeling against Louis Napoleon, there is a general desire among the French people for quietness; and, although they cannot approve of all which the President has done, they perceive that their choice rests between him and the ruin of France. The literary men and men of prominent genius are, with very few exceptions, opposed to the President ; Beranger, Dupont, Girardin, Hugo, Lamartine, Sue, &c. are all in array against him; so are many of the large merchants, and, of course, all the true Liberals; nevertheless, his return is certain by a large majority. M. DE MONTALEMBERT and the entire parti-prêtre have given in their adhesion to the President; the Jesuits to a man will vote for him. A manifesto put forth by M. DE MONTALEMBERT, as head of the ultramontant church faction in France, is exciting much attraction in England. In this the writer asks the people to support the President, urging that tyranny cannot be more dangerous than the constitution which has been overthrown.

The ultramontane Bishop of Chartres canvasses for the President, and hails him as "the preserver of society;" while the liberal Archbishop of Paris is subjected to the surveillance of the police-another significant mark of the

It is worthy of notice that whilst the funds are rising at an unprecedented rate-and that the rise is real may in some degree be inferred from the fact that the six per cents are one per cent. higher for account than for cash, showing the confidence in the speculators for a rise; whilst commerce is expanding; whilst France is generally quiet, and confidence in the Government apparently restored, it is worthy of remark, we say, whilst these facts exist, that there has not been more than a score of addresses from the many thousands of communes in France expressing the adhesion of the people to the existing authority. Out of the Councils-generals, whose almost unanimous votes in favor of the revision of the constitution were quoted by the President to excuse its subversion, the only one which has congratulated the President upon the success of his coup d'etat is the department of the Indre-et-Loire.

The number of political journals suspended in France (Paris journal, and the advocate of Cavaignac) has been suppressed because it would not insert an article in praise of Louis Napoleon which was tendered its editor by the President's friends. It is a fact that not any of the independent papers have yet published a single word of comment on the acts and decrees of the Government; they have simply copied the ordinances as they appear in the Moniteur, without adding any remarks whatever. Thus the press, instead of regaining by degrees the liberty neces-sary to its existence, is rapidly verging to extinction. The Débats, which rarely touches upon politics, is the only paper ansubsidized by the Government which will probably survive to amuse its readers with light literature, philosophical essays, dramatic critiques, and every thing but disquisitions upon public affairs and public men.

Two more departments (Aveyson and Vaucluse) were declared in a state of siege on Tuesday. The President will review in the Champ de Mars, on the first fine day, the regiments which were employed in suppression of the late émeute. The Patrie denies that any military executions whatever have taken place in Paris. The Constitu-

"The seizure of the papers of M. Baze renders evident the existence of a plot. In fact all the decrees relative to direct requisition of the troops were ready; not only the minutes, but the duplicates and amplifications necessary to communicate the same were seized. These, although drawn up without the knowledge of M. Dupin, were stamp-ed nevertheless with the seal of the President of the As-

The Times and the other leading London journals still bear the same front towards the President. The great rise in the funds and the railway share market, and the state of perfect confidence which appears to exist on the Paris Bourse, are at once gratifying and remarkable. On Saturday the 5 per cents closed at 99f, 50c., and the Bank shares at 2,380f.; on Tuesday the 5 per cents closed at 102f. 50c., and Bank shares at 2,560.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18, 1851.

The interesting political and legal question, whether a Jew is by law entitled to sit and vote in the House of Commons, has been placed in a fair train for deliberate settlement by the judges of the land. The case has been before Baron MARTIN in the Court of Exchequer in the instance of Alderman Salomons, and a special verdict has been agreed to, with an understanding that the case should be argued before the judges next term.

London is exhibiting an improved sanitary state: the deaths this last week were only 1,194; but they are yet sixty in excess of the mortality of the last ten years. The fatal cases of bronchitis amounted to the very high number of 136. The births were 1,587, or 195 above the average of the last six years. The annual reports of the city registrar for the last three years declare the melancholy fact that in the city of London alone-not in the widespread space covered by the bills of mortality-1,735 infants are sacrificed annually to miasma, malaria, and ignoof infant life. This is truly a melancholy state of things, GUISCHE. The latter has seriously offended his faand calls for the prompt and decided action of the civil authorities to improve the cleanliness and salubrity of the district committed to their charge.

The returns of the Bank of England this week exhibit a discounts; and an increase of £332,290 in public depo- or the Count DE PARIS come to reign in France, they will sites, of £409,613 in private deposites, and of £384,507

The Bank of France returns for the week ending Thursday, the 11th of December, show the following results,

(25 francs for 11.:)			
Bullion	22,697,586	Decrease .	£1,054,002
Bullion on deposite .	185,088	Increase .	46,088
Circulation	22,879,505	Increase .	197,034
Public deposites	2,658,109	Increase .	728,765
Private deposites	5,712,814	Decrease .	262,900
Bills discounted	5,088,695	Increase .	687,867
Governm't securities	8,069,088	Increase .	1,007,964
The fellowing accom	mt		STATE OF THE PARTY

of France for the respective years shows very remarkable

suits:											
1846										value	£88,466
1847			4							14	308,240
1848		-								- 11	1,587,908
1849										**	1,084,380
1850				1						**	3,407,692
1851	(ten	mo	nth	s)						**	10,188,328
at the	rate	of	ove	r	212	.00	0.0	00	for		

rather displaced a considerable quantity of bank notes? which has been coined in 1851, and the amount of circu- continued to protect France, he would suffer her formany this morning: lation on the 1st of January, 1851, and 1st of January, 1852; we should like to be informed also.

There is no alteration in the terms of the London money market, nor in the exchanges, which are more deter- and of civilization." This toast was received with the ney market, nor in the exchanges, which are more determined now, however, by the demands of trade than by political causes. The English stock market, taking its political causes. The English stock market, taking its tone in some measure from that of France, has very nearly recovered the prices which obtained before the date of the President's coup d'etat. Prices were a little depressed and remembered the uncle. A statue of white marble of the 20th Deceminant of the 20th Decemin on Saturday, owing to a report that the Austrian Ambas- Marshal Soult is to be placed in the museum at Versador had been recalled, and that the British army was to sailles, and an equestrian one at Castres, in his native be increased. These rumors being unfounded, the market commune. The Berlin papers of the 17th announce the soon rallied again. The continental bourses report that French, Prussian, and even Austrian securities are improved in price. Spanish and Portuguese remain heavy. It is certain that on the London market bills in reference both to France and Italy are in better odor; and persons the necessity for the coup d'etat, abjuring all pretensions who a fortnight ago were indisposed to have any thing to do with France now enter into French transactions. Rail- to preserve peace with all nations. way and mining shares partake in the firmness of the stock

market. The fine open weather has tended to keep the corn market from rising, but has not in any way depressed it; the prices occasionally showing a tendency to advance.

The Christmas Smithfield Cattle Show has just been reld, and probably a more surprising show of overfed and uneatably-fat animals was never exhibited. Among the agricultural produce was a display of some of the field products of Ireland, such as mangel wurzel, Swedes, and denied. other turnips, carrots, parsnips, chicory, &c., some of is surprising. Mangel wurzel was exhibited from Clonmell of which the weight per English acre was sixty-seven tons; turnips, carrots, &c. from twenty-four to forty tons per English acre. Gigantic cabbages were also shown from Ireland, some weighing near forty pounds each, and of which forty-two tons per English acre were grown.

The colonial and produce market may be designated by one term, dull. Rice is the only article which can be puoted as being a shade higher.

A Parliamentary return lately made shows that Liverpool is the greatest port in the British empire in the value of its exports and the extent of its foreign commerce. New York is the only place out of Great Britain which can in any way compete with Liverpool. New York is the Liverpool of America; Liverpool is the New York of Europe. The two ports are, together, the gates or doors of entry between the Old World and the New. Liverpool exports in value more than half the total amount of the exports of Great Britain and Ireland. The principal ports in Great Britain rank as follows for the year 1850:

Liverpool exports, in value, - - £35,000,000 do -14,000,000 do 10,366,000 Hull ampton exports, in value, nearly 2,000,000 Cork exports, in value, above The book of this week is undoubtedly Mr. D'ISRAELI's

Lord George Bentinck; a political biography." The reary summary. It begins with corn and ends in the mid-dle of sugar, recording all the political events of the time. since the 2d of December is seventy-three. The Siecle The outline of Bentinck drawn for us in this 'biography is a meagre one. Surely there existed the materials for making a more lively, loveable figure of this brave, ener-

getic, English gentleman.' The electric telegraph in Lothbury begins to be quite a gigantic affair. There are two hundred and twenty-six stations in connexion with it, at seventy of which the attention is constant. The length of the lines of communication is over two thousand five hundred miles, and eight hundred miles more are in progress. Nearly five

undred persons are constantly employed in this concern. The Prussian lines of Telegraph have been connected rith the submarine communication between Great Britain and France, and despatches are now transmitted direct has met with considerable approval in the diplomatic and icial circles of PRUSSIA. The ultra-royalist Berlin journal, however, refuses all support or approval to the act, not from any love for the parliamentary system in any shape, but on moral grounds, and gives up France as completely bound beneath a military despotism. It warns the continental Governments, and especially that of Prussia, that demand to have it found for it, beyond the frontiers. It is remarked that Europe, enriched by a generation of peace, presents the greatest temptation to the French military spirit; the same now as at the beginning of the century, rather worse, since the army has become a political power, and will henceforth dispose of the State. The article is an indirect reproof of the jealousies and divisions that prevent Austria and Prussia from uniting heartily on any German question. It hopes that, if occasion should arise, the blunder of an isolated policy against the common foe will not be repeated, and that the lessons of Austerlitz and Jena will not have been given in vain.

The leading journals of Antwerp, Ghent, Namur, Liege, and Mons, the principal cities of Belgium, unite in condemning, in most unequivocal terms, the conduct of Louis NAPOLEON.

The last news from the CAN GOOD HOPE confirms sultless conflict with the Kaffirs, which is costing this ome for two more regiments of infantry and four hundred Europeans to fill up the Cape corps.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19. There is no news of importance. The feeling of Czar having sent the President a congratulatory letter and the insignia of the highest order of Russian ther, the Duke de GRAMMONT, by the measure. M. BER-EXER has denied most strenuously that the Legitimists owe their crown to the coup d'etat of December 2d." geria and the department of the Jura have been placed in tive tickets, for which liberal prices are paid; but a state of siege. The army in Algeira is said to have de- the orders are accompanied with the intimation that clared against Louis Napoleon. At home, also, it is said if they lend their presses to the issuing of negative that several regiments have voted in the negative, and tickets their patents will be withdrawn. The result also voted adversely. On the other hand, out of 10,000 glance distinguishable from a printed one, will prove leon. The French Government is preparing vessels to convey persons accused of disaffection to Cayenne, and also, a ready means is obtained of recognising the to Lambessa, in Algeira. Two thousand unfortunate men negative votes which are to be juggled out of the will be deported to the former place; the number to be way upon the counting out. No confidence will be

amount we add what has been used in a similar way in mittee have all engaged to execute the President's wishes. | Commission of Legitimists in France, which the advised stratagem, one that I would not hesitate to execute the President's wishes. amount we add what has been used in a similar way in the United States, we shall be furnished with an answer to the 'questisn, What has become of the extraordinary supply of gold during the last two years? The Economist says that the twelve millions of gold coined in France has says that the twelve millions of gold coined in France has authorized an equal amount of silver from the circulation. We do not think this is by any means certain. Has it not

CONGRESS

A State paper is said to be preparing at the Elysée, to

The Silesian Gazette draws the attention of European

when the time of action comes, be backed by the naval

and military power of the Federal Government." It

therefore urges the speedy establishment of a German

fleet to guard the mouths of the Weser, Elbe, and Trave;

the retention of the Prussian and Austrian troops in Hd-

news from the departments continues to be favorable."

been felt, has arrived safely at Brussels.

M. Victor Hugo, for whose safety great anxiety has

Many of these isolated facts (should they prove to be

facts, for news of all kinds requires the confirmation of

twenty four hours' uncontradicted circulation before is

court of PRUSSIA.

years to continue under the Prince's government. He "Mr. EDITOR: I have reason to be astonished, and I proposed the following toast: "Glory and gratitude to now present myself to complain of the use which, without my consent and in my absence, you make of my name. I abstain from taking part in the vote of the 20th Decem-

servant, A. DE FALLOUX. "Segre, (Maine et Loire,) December 16, 1851."

The columns of the Moniteur are daily filled with arrival of a special mission from Louis Napoleon to the the Dictator's legislative decrees, extending over the whole scope of legislation exactly as though he were already the regular and definitive legislative power be communicated to all the Courts of Europe, explaining of the country. Subjects are taken up and made the necessity for the coup d'etat, abjuring all pretensions matter of decree that are plainly capable of adjournto an imperial throne, and giving assurances of a desire ment, and that any Government which considered itself temporary and provisional would assuredly ad-The best news from VIENNA, because it is so decidedly journ. Judicial and administrative functionaries, by hundreds, are displaced all over France, and others pacific, is that Lord WESTMORELAND has been officially renominated more subservient or more devoted to the exigencies of the Bonapartist policy. Column after ceived as Ambassador from England by the Emperor. The arrest and imprisonment of the sisters of M. Kossuth have been confirmed. The accounts from Italy, both column, a dozen doubtless since the date of my last, public and private, grow worse and worse; the police are every day more vigorous, and the condition of the people more intolerable. The intention of Austria to incorporate Tuscany in her dominions is unequivocally especial court as the most reliable and efficient staff of his usurped authority. By the way, the Moniteur of to-day publishes further accounts of the vote them of remarkable size. The quantity produced per acre Governments to the perils brewing for them in the United of the army upon the plebiscitum of the 2d Decem-The army, you will remember, is required to States of North America, "where the abettors of revoluvote by open ballot, each man recording his name tion have a fund of twelve millions of dollars, and wil,

in a register under his vote :

The skill with which M. Bonaparte has composed stein: the ejection of all suspicious Americans; and even the repudiation of all American consular agents in the army of Paris, upon which is his main reliance for the perpetuation of his power and the attainment of the throne, may be judged of from the fact that in The second edition of the Times states that out of the eighty-six departments into which France is divided, the second division of this army the vote was 12,625 in favor of his usurpation and 95 against it. thirty-four are in a state of siege; and then adds, "The

The Dictator meets with less favor in the navy. The votes there are represented to have been as follows:

can be fully depended upon) afford abundant materials Unfavorable votes in the army are not allowed to for reflection: but we have neither time nor space for furbe published. Such, notwithstanding the intimidation exercised over the soldier, to the extent of

maintenance, as it did for the establishment, of its Veron, the famous editor of the Constitutionnel. domination. As has been anticipated in my last He has received the cross of officer of the Legion of letters, all men of order, of property, of regular and profitable occupation of any sort, Orleanists and substantial acknowledgment of service rendered from with chiefs of the array or in the officer of the array of the ar Legitimists, are, in the vote of to-day and to-mor- the future Emperor. If Bonaparte lives, he will berow, all over France, choosing the part either of ab- come Emperor of the French. He has given suffistinence or of an affirmative response. They are cient evidence of his intention to scruple at nothing very few who will venture, in face of the intimida- for the consummation of his ambition; and his imtion of authority, and of the terror of the Socialism mediate agents, his new Ministers, Generals, and inwhich has just raised its frightful head in many of timate counsellors, are a set of needy audacious adthe departments, to say no to the impudent pre-position of the triumphant usurper who has just to gain, both as regards property and honorable reeized upon France. Bonaparte is strengthening putation. I am sorry to say that I learned last evenhis position by all possible means. Every new act ing, from a source that commands my serious belief, from Berlin to London. The conduct of Louis Naroleon of his government shows that his measures are being that the massacre on the afternoon of the 4th instant taken without the slightest reference to the result of upon the Boulevards of some sixty or seventy per have been set at liberty. It is only the most violent cession from the Cabinet is a difference of opinion upon the vote upon the plebiscitum proposed by him. He feetly innocent persons was intentional and preme- Republican and Democratic members, and some of the abstract question of the French revolution. The has not the remotest idea of relaxing his hold upon ditated, with a view to strike terror into the popula-France and Frenchmen. The pretended appeal to tion of Paris, and thus compel submission to the de- are still kept in confinement—about forty in all. the people has been made merely to give some sem- signs of the Dictator. An English lady, resident in These, with the exception of some ten or twelve blance of popular sanction to his usurpation. It Paris, told me that she was visited on Thursday, generals and members of the most note, who are ought not to have, and it will not have in the eye (the 4th December,) early in the afternoon, by a guarded in the fortress of Ham, have been transformed to the prison of Ste. Pelagie, in Paris. an army like the French will finally seek occupation, or the pressure of martial law prevailing in thirty-three a man of high standing in the political circles. He Girardin, of the Presse, never has been arrested; from 23 to 2 per cent. of the eighty-six departments of France, which in- came in great haste, and was much agitated. "Where but he has renounced all connexion with that paper, terdicts all discussion, and stiffes all expression of is your husband?" was his first question. "He has and is selling off his furniture with the view of being off his furniture with the view of lishment in Liverpool of a second of lishment in Liverpool of a second of lishment in the case of the members of an extensive dry salters established the control of the members of the m public opinion except through organs known to be gone out." "Not upon the Boulevards, I hope!" devoted to the usurping power. There is not in the "Yes; he will be upon the Boulevards; he has gone discussion shall be restored to the press. Upon this country a Republican, or Orleanist, or Legitimist to the Rothschilds.' "God grant he may not go journal that dares to indite a political article upon higher up than the Boulevards des Italiens! There pain of suspension. They are forced to confine is to be terrible work there this afternoon! The peothe pages of the Moniteur the multifarious decrees of the Dictator for riveting his chains upon France, and copying from the Bonapartist journals such a such as the first suc and copying from the Bonapartist journals such husband's return, the friend knowing well what was tutionnel, dissolved all connexion from and after the news from the departments as it pleases the Minis- actually taking place upon the Boulevards, and saying 2d December. Poor Lamartine! he must be sadly ter to allow to go abroad. No editor would venture that it was predetermined. The husband finally to insert any anti-Ministerial news, or give publicity came in safe and sound. This account is in some to intelligence as to the state of the departments, demeasure corroborated by what another acquaintance, persistingly indulged in during the last four years to intelligence as to the state of the departments, de- measure corroborated by what another acquaintance, rived from any other source and unfavorable to Go- a Frenchman, resident upon the Boulevard Montvernment. We do not know, in truth, what is or martre, told me of the events of that afternoon. He and intentions of Bonaparte, brought to so sudden the unfavorable aspect of the prolonged and hitherto re- has been the real state of the departments. It has said that the Boulevards, for a long distance above and disastrous a conclusion. Thiers has been disdoubtless been bad, but much exaggerated for plain and below his residence, was occupied by troops stacountry £112,000 per month. Sir H. Smith has written Bonapartist ends. Had the Socialist insurrection tionary upon them, in line. There was not, up or attained the gravity and extension attributed to it, down, as far as could be seen from his windows, the laughed at now, as he was a year ago, when he deit could not have been so promptly and so easily slightest insurrectionary movement which could have clared in full Assembly, " L'empire est fait !" The only news from India is that old Dost Mahomed, who repressed by the inconsiderable military forces embeen made the pretext of ordering a discharge of was reported to be dying, has recovered, and that all pe-cuniary difficulties between the company and the Nizam been made to bear the odium of many enormities upon those Boulevards no friends or partakers of inhave been settled by the latter having paid the whole of which were not committed by them. Governmental surrection. All at once a firing was heard at a conthe stipulated amount. The whole of India was quiet, pressure is applied at every point to ensure a favor- siderable distance above. Nearer and nearer it came, with the exception of very important riots at Bergr and able result to the vote of to-day and to-morrow. I till in a minute or two the whole line of military learned last evening, in a saloon of the Faubourg above and for some distance below the residence of St. Germain, many an item of intelligence to which my informant were observed to be firing volleys discharge was generally credited till last evening. publicity can only be given here orally and in a upon the inoffensive spectators, occupants of the side-Russia towards Louis Napoleon is evinced by the whisper. You see on the back of this bit of paper walks and lookers-on from the windows. Balls were fortress of Ham. Madame Odier and her daughter, a printed copy of the affirmative ballot to be cast to heard whizzing over the heads of my informant and day. These are distributed in immense quantities his guests; though not even a single cry of "Vive in the streets and by the Governmental journals. I la Republique!" had issued from his apartments. knighthood; at least this is the on dit of the morn- in the streets and by the Governmental journals. I la Republique !" had issued from his apartments. ing. It appears that the only Legitimists who have received eight of these tickets enclosed in my Con- He and his guests immediately threw themselves rance; or, in other words, three-eighths of the mortality of the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the devices in the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the devices in the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the devices in the city of London consists in a premature extinction of the city of the c themselves the majority and the advantages of an the glass of the windows of one room seven balls, at open ticket vote is the following: All printers just about the height to do mortal work. The story in France are obliged by law to obtain from comes to me removed but one degree from the creintend rallying to M. Bonaparte. The Constitutionnel Government a patent or license, and to sign their dible eye-witness who saw a poor fellow, a most recontains a curious article by M. Granier DE Cassagnac, names to every thing that issues from their spectable, peaceable man of family, who had been decrease of £386,777 in circulation, and of £26,422 in which thus concludes: "If ever the Count DE CHAMBORD | Dresses. You see this form observed upon the accidentally wounded in the leg by the first discharge, specimens sent. Well, printers throughout France and who had taken refuge beneath a doorway, deli-Al- have received orders for a large amount of affirma- berately aimed at, and, down upon one knee as he was, of the Holy Apostles, on occasion of the immaculate tive tickets, for which liberal prices are paid; but shot through the body. After the firing was over Conception. He went there accordingly, as night began he was picked up, dying, and there were found to be five balls through his body and through his clothes. that several regiments have voted in the negative, and tickets their patents will be withdrawn. The result others abstained. On this account the votes of the army will be that millions of voters in France, being unwho was wounded severely in the leg; another with are no longer published. The School Polytechnique and able to read or write, will either not vote at all, or a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps, it was a bayonet wound through the hand. Several others quarters the commanders of the several corps and the several corps are the several corps and the several corps are the several corps and the several corps are the several cor those of St. Cyr and Metz and the Val de Grace have will have to vote a written ticket. This, being at a report themselves to have run hairbreadth escapes. One, a Mr. C., of New York, was arrested and convotes received from the navy, 8,000 were for Louis Napoleon. The French Government is preparing vessels to ernment suspicion and persecution. By this means, he was discharged upon the interposition and urgent instance of our Minister, Mr. RIVES. I hear of another fellow-citizen of ours who, caught upon the Boulevards at this critical moment, and seeing men

France!

ing revelations touching the conspiracy of the ma-jority of the Assembly, of which the questors bill and the bill on functionary responsibility was the initiatory act, and which was so summarily defeated by the coup d'état of the 2d instant. The following extract furnishes a curious supplement to the history of that event :

"It is not necessary for us to say that the seat of the political conspiracy was in the Assembly. It had been formed by the blindness of party spirit; the cruel lesson of 1848 was forgotten; it proceeded in the same faults, and incurred a much more terrible punishment. As soon as the act of December 2d took place, arrests were made and examinations directed towards the questure. The questors were arrested, and their papers, particularly those of M. Baze, were seized. The seizure of these papers rendered evident the existence of a plot. In fact, all the decrees relative to direct requisition were ready; there were seized, not only the minutes, but all the copies and other documents necessary to be given in the proper quarter. All this was done unknown to M. Dupin, but the papers, nevertheless, bore the presidential seal. The first decree, that which confided to a general-in-chief the command of the troops charged to protect the National Assembly, is as follows:

". The President of the National Assembly, considering ar-"The President of the National Assembly, considering article 32 of the constitution, which says, the Assembly determines the place of its sittings, it fixes the number of the military force necessary for its safety, and disposes of it; considering article 112 of the regulations of the Assembly, which says, the President is charged to watch over the internal and external safety of the National Assembly; To this effect he exercises, in the name of the Assembly, the right confided to the Legislative power by article 32 of the constitution to fix the number of the military force necessary for its safety, and to dispose of them: to dispose of them:
"'Orders M. —— to immediately take the command of all

the forces, both army and national guard, stationed in the first military division, in order to guaranty the safety of the Na-

"'Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the -.'

"'Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the —.

"The second decree is as follows:

"'The President of the National Assembly, considering article 32 of the constitution and 112 of the regulations: Orders every general and every commandant of a corps or detachment, as well of the army as the national guard, stationed in the first military division, to obey the orders of General —, charged to guaranty the safety of the National Assembly.

"Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the —.'

"Such are the two decrees found at the house of

to the second, which was to have been communicated to of the popular vote. the chiefs of divisions, five copies had already been made, and they are all in the hands of the authorities. It is clear that every thing was held in readiness for the event, and the vote alone was waited for. Although the Assem bly had at its disposal an ample number of employés, it was not willing to trust to their activity after the vote, but wished to have every thing ready beforehand. The only thing to have been afterwards done would have been to have filled up the names left in blank. The decrees would therefore have been notified in the proper quarters FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

The new dictatorial Government of France has as yet met with no check, and is not likely to meet with any for a long time to come. It has gaized the support of the army, and relies upon that for the maintenance as it did for the establishment of its maintenance as it did for the establishment of its words.

It is exercised over the soldier, to the extent of making an independent negative vote equivalent to in the twinkling of an eye. Was not all this a preparation for a coup de main ? It is, besides, important to remark with what extension it was thrended to use the right of direct requisition. The decree required no less than the whole of the army and the National Guard of the first military division: that is to say, that not a soldier of the National Guard should be left to the President of the Republic? Is when the cause I remark the name of assembly or to attack the President of the Republic? Is were there seized which are not generally found except with chiefs of the army or in the offices of the Minister of War. The questure had its lists of troops; it had the names and addresses of all the commanding officers of corps stationed in Paris. We will add that on one of these lists were the names of all the officers of the tenth legion. Apparently that legion was more reckoned on than any other. It is in fact on the territory and at the mairie of that legion that the representatives endeavored to hold a

Most of the representatives who were arrested at the moment of the coup d'etat, or subsequently, condition he will remain, I apprehend, a long time payment. Their liabilities are £70,000. Quaries, Ham about from France. All the Parablian editors of & Sons, of the Importing trade, have failed. Their liabout from France. absent from France. All the Republican editors of chagrined and discomfited upon beholding the allwith regard to the Republic, and to the character charged and ordered promptly to leave France. He has sought refuge in England. He will not be

The report has been prevalent during the week that Gen. Cavaignac had given in his adhesion to the Dictator, been discharged from prison, and had gone to Holland. No one believed the story of his adhesion: yet Government, in a truly imperially conceived note, dictated by M. de Morny, Minister of the Interior, formally denied it. The fact of his The truth is, however, that he still remains in the to whom the General is affianced, have taken up first, an attack on the President; second, inciting a ha ing him. The families of Generals Leflo and Lamoriciere, of Col. Charras, and of Mr. Baze, have done the same. Gen. Changarnier also remains at Ham. We have the following intelligence respecting the effect produced by the first news of the coup d'etat

of the 2d instant in Rome and upon the French army : "We have received intelligence from Rome to the 10th. We have received intelligence from Rome to the 10th.

The news from Paris arrived there on the 7th, and produced a great sensation. The Holy Father received the news with the calm serenity which never abandons him.

He was to proceed on the following Sunday to the church to fall, by the Corso; an immense crowd awaited him at the church and on his passage, and every one could see that nothing could alter his serenity. It cannot be said than to continue its mission of maintaining order on the one band, and on the other of protecting the spiritual head of the immense majority of the French. As to the French residents at Rome, our correspondent states that their satisfaction is exceedingly great.

I hear frequent scathing criticisms in private upon the two recent nominations of the Dictator to the 1,587,908
1849 ... 1,684,908
1850 ... 1,084,880
1851 (ten months) ... 1,084,880
1851 (ten months) ... 1,084,887
1851 (ten mont

Prince Louis Napoleon as the worthy heir of the great vote of the 20th of December." This was announced famous massacre! Well, it has had its effect. There of frequent discussion in political circles; and I have The circulation of paper in France on the first and last of the year might easily be ascertained, and would settle the year might easily be ascertained, and would settle the great question. As respects the United States, we suppose your statisticians will inform themselves of the amount of gold statisticians will inform themselves of the amount of gold by the Constitutionnel, with remarks that drew from the exits that drew from the exits was amounted plantaged. There is the Constitutionnel, with remarks that drew from the exits was confident that as he had saved France from the evils was confident that drew from the exits was confident that drew from the claus Rapoleon as the worthy her of the 20th of December. This was amounted is not the 20th of December. This was amounted by the Constitutionnel, with remarks that drew from the exits was confident that as nead its effect. There is not the 20th of December. This was amounted is not request. There is is not in the capital a man that drew from the evils was confident that as nead its effect. There is is not in the Constitutionnel, with remarks that drew from above a whisper, "Vive la Republique!" There is the conduct of Mr. Rives since the 2d December has which the author's insisting, he consented, and we have it that has nead its effect. There is is not in the Constitutionnel, with remarks that drew from the evils was confident that, as he had saved France from the evils was confident that, as he had saved France from the evils was confident that drew from above a whisper, "Vive la Republique!" There is not a confident that drew from the evils was confident that drew from above a whisper, "Vive la Republique!" There is not a confident that drew from the evils was confident that drew from the evils was confident that drew from the course from the evils was confident that drew from the course from the evils was confident that drew from the course from the evils was confident that drew from the course from the evils was confident that drew from the course from the France! sued by Mr. Rives meets generally with approba-tion, but I have heard some maintain that he has not acted with sufficient spirit. "He ought," say they, upon the occurrence of this usurpation of M. Bo naparte, to have strongly protested against the violence done to the Republic, demanded his passports, and left the country. Such conduct would have met with immense applause at home. It would have made him President of the United States!" Such will not, I am satisfied, be the opinion of his Government at Washington, or the verdict of sound deliberate public opinion in the

> Mr. Rives, of all the diplomatic agents resident at Paris, is the only one who has not made his appearance in the saloons of M. Bonaparte, and presented to him official felicitations and adhesion to the new order of things produced by the coup d'etat of the 2d December. At first he was sustained by the opinion and example of the Minister of the Swiss tepublic, resident here, with whom he conferred as to the course it behooved them to pursue. Both declined to be present at the first weekly reception held at the Elysée after the coup d'etat. Before the second reception the Swiss Minister was specially instructed by his Government to hold back no longer. He therefore went, and Mr. Rives was left absolutely alone. He still persists in not going to the Elysée, knowing that his absence has been remarked and is giving displeasure. He means to persist, I am inormed upon most unquestionable authority, until the instructions of his Government shall relieve him from responsibility, or until the Government of M. Bonaparte shall assume a more permanent and definitive character than it has at present.

## INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the British steamer Cambria, arrived at Halifax, we have accounts from Liverpool to the 27th ultimo, and from London and Paris to the 26th.

It will be seen by the following details, transmitted by Telegraph, that FRANCE continues tranquestor. There were only two copies of the first appointing the General-in-Chief, one probably intended for the General to be named and the other for the Moniteur. As

From England we also have the important announcement of the resignation of Lord PALMER-STON, and the appointment of Lord GRANVILLE to his place as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The news is also of interest in a commercial point of view, as showing an advance of &d. in cotton. ENGLAND.

Two great events have transpired in the course of the few days preceding the sailing of the steamer, each capable of producing serious consequences. The first is the resignation of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord PAL-MERSTON, and the second is the election of Louis Napo-LEON. A temporary derangement in the market and a decline in the prices of money had occurred. When, howthere a man of common sense to whom this question can ever, it became known that Lord Granville was Lord be a matter of doubt? But this is not all. The questure Palmerston's successor, confidence was in a measure reever, it became known that Lord GRANVILLE was Lord

The sudden retirement of Lord Palmerston was received by the whole nation with regret and astonishment, and is still imputed to dissensions known to exist in the Cabinet for several months, precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinions to the Kossuth deputation, which were expressed in language by no means complimentary to the despots of Europe. The fearsitting. They relied on its co-operation; but they were deceived. Such are the most important documents seized at the residence of the questors of the Assembly."

less position assumed by lord Palmerston proved distasted ful to the Ministry, and hence the result. It has been the all-pervading topic of conversation during the festive sealess position assumed by lord Palmerston proved distasteall-pervading topic of conversation during the festive season, and has created universal sensation.

Among the causes assigned for Lord Palmerston's semystery, however, is not likely to be solved before the meeting of Parliament. Under Secretary Lord STANLEY had also resigned.

The London Times says that it has understood that the Bank of England has resolved to reduce the rates of interest on Government securities until the 8th of January One of the members of an extensive dry salter's estab-

The iron house of Sweet, at Glasgow, has suspended

The English funds closed on the 24th at an improve-

The return of many Irish emigrants to their own coun try is attracting much attention in Ireland. The Irish

congratulate themselves upon it, and regard it as a ground hope for the future. American anticipations regarding emigration from Ireland have not been realized.

The Queen of Spain, on the 20th ultimo, was delivered of a robust Princess.

The Presidential election was the engressing topic occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. Napoleon was every where triumphant, and his majority would probably exceed that of 1847. The polls in sixtyeight Departments give yeas 5,000,000, nays 600,000. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated the 26th, gives the vote in eighty-one Departments, yeas 6,011,000, nays Many of the Deputies heretofore arrested have been

set at liberty. Much speculation was indulged relative to the new press law to be shortly promulgated. It was generally supposed that each journal would have to deposite a certain sum with the Government as security for ts good behavior. The offences of the press are to be.

A PATRIARCH GONE .- The Rev. JESSE JENNETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Wilmington (N. C.) on Wednesday last. At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen of that place, having attained the patriarchal age of nearly eighty-five years.

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM.—The new system of tele graphing fire alarms was tried in Boston on the 1st instant.
Ten out of the nineteen telegraphic alarm bells, belonging to the new fire system, were successfully rung by electricity.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH FROM CHARCOAL.-The family of Philip Brady, consisting of his wife and son, and his brother, James Brady, living in 24th street, New York, were suffocated on Friday night by the fumes of charcoal. They retired for the night, leaving a furnace of charcoal burning on the hearth, and the next morning they were all found perfectly dead.

MORTALITY OF NEW YORK IN 1851.—The total number of deaths in the city of New York, during the year 1851, was 19,755; of these 4,042 were men, 3,683 women, 6,798 boys, and 5,234 girls. The greatest mortality during any single month was in July, when 2,364 persons died. The fewest deaths were in June, when 1,385 died. In 1850 the total number of deaths was 16,978, showing an increase of 2,777 during the past year.—New York Com. Adv.

STATISTICS OF BOSTON .- During the year 1851, 2,950-